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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)


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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FUTURE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NEW FISCAL POLICY FORESHADOWED

London, March 30.

Lord Milner, interviewed by the *Sunday Express*, replying to the interviewer's suggestion that signs of impatience were appearing in the Dominions, admitted that there was a centrifugal tendency in the Empire to-day with Great Britain and the Dominions thinking their own affairs, but this was purely temporary, and not merely the bloodshed on the battlefield, but the fact that hundreds of thousands of Dominion men had lived among us for four years, had strengthened the sense of real brotherhood, which never would be destroyed. This tendency was reflected in our constitutional machinery. Dominion Premiers have been called into the councils of the War Cabinet. This temporary expedient must become a permanent policy. "In every administrative act you ought to think of the Dominions as friends and relations. The British Empire is not a Delian League. We are free and equal members of one community, and while we have no hostility to foreign friendly nations, still we will give preference in all things to our own family."

Lord Milner welcomed the decision immediately to relax the restrictions on trade within the Empire, pointing out that he was not responsible therefor. Preference was a much wider thing than a mere matter of tariffs. Every nation in the Empire ought to settle its fiscal system on its own merits, and then give preference to the others. Preference embraced emigration, shipping, cables and finance. Emigration should be directed, firstly, to the Dominions; secondly, to the United States, as a great free community with like ideals; and, lastly, to other countries like the Argentine. The Government and the Colonial Office believed in strengthening our own Dominions, our own friends, and our own trade first. Similarly as regards shipping, cables, wireless and finance, the aim of the centre of the Empire ought to be to help sister communities before any else. A committee of the Cabinet should be created to deal specially with Imperial issues and foreign policy for the Empire.

(Section of meeting missing.)

The only way to solve this puzzle was that when the Dominions Premiers cannot be here they should have prominent members of their Governments present to take their places. Thus the representative will speak authoritatively in the Councils of Empire and be up-to-date in his own home politics. Such a committee could have no direct executive power except with the assent of the Dominion people, but it would have the greatest influence in shaping our policy.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE HOUSING QUESTION.

RENT BOARD DISALLOWS EJECTIONS

Singapore, April 2.

In connection with housing, the Rent Board has refused to allow permanent tenants of certain flats to be turned out in order that the building might be extended. It has rented Raffles Hotel for the accommodation of passers-through.

BISHOP OF SINGAPORE RETURNING.

Singapore, April 2.

The Bishop of Singapore, who has been working in Mesopotamia and Persia, is expected to return on April 10.

AIR ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

Singapore, April 2.

General Borton and Captain Smith have arrived in Penang in connection with the air route to Australia. They inspected various sites and proceed via Singapore to the Dutch Indies.

F.M.S. REFORMS.

Singapore, April 2.

At a meeting of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman urged the forming of a Railway Board, the representation of public bodies on the Federal Council and the appointment of an advisory committee to assist the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London on matters affecting Malaya.

LOCAL WEDDING.

HANDYSIDE-KINROSS.

The wedding took place this morning, at Union Church, of Mr. W. L. Handyside, M. A., of Queen's College, and Miss Beatrice Kinross, daughter of Mr. A. H. Kinross, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, and the bride was given away by her father. Those in attendance included Mr. W. Kay, who officiated as "best man" and the Misses Kinross, who acted as bridesmaids. Mr. E. J. Chapman presided at the organ. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where the large number of A. H. Kinross, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, friends who attended the ceremony were present. The honeymoon will be spent on a trip from Hongkong to Coast Forts, via Macao.

HONGKONG'S HOUSING QUESTION.

IV.—Some Conclusions.

(Special to the "Telegraph.")

Having presented the case for housing reform and a generous building programme in Hongkong, developed the argument, and made sundry proposals thereon, one must proceed to general conclusions. And, perhaps most important, a way must be shown in which to find the money to finance the proposals made.

First of all, it must be urged, with all the force that one can muster, that the Government must act, and that quickly. The situation demands courage, energy, and long vision. A housing problem exists. The Government must recognise that, and it cannot fail to recognise it. Next Government must recognise that that problem is not irretrievable. Many of the remedies are apparent. Investigation and expert advice may reveal others. These remedies should be applied, with as little delay as possible. With every day of delay the situation grows worse, and industries, loyal British subjects are suffering for the benefit of those who rule by dollar law and very many of them aliens.

It is a primary duty of a Government to see to the good health and general well-being of the community. The Hongkong Government has disgracefully neglected that duty. It is no extenuation to say that it is not the only Government guilty of such neglect. The case must be judged on its own merits.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

Shortly a new Governor will come to Hongkong. He has an unexampled opportunity to win fame and public gratitude by inaugurating, very early in his administration, a bold and extensive policy to cope with one of the biggest tasks that await him. He will soon be aware that though it is the more well-to-do that are feeling the pinch most, the problem is becoming more and more critical with all classes, from himself downwards—he will find that he has to seek to sustain the dignity of his high office from a Government House that is the Colony's shame—in the writer's opinion. The official buildings generally, with the single exception, perhaps, of the Post Office, are far from being a stimulus to official pride. But they can wait awhile longer. Houses are what the Colony wants and must have—houses, and yet more houses. As already stated, a splendid opportunity awaits the new Governor. It is earnestly to be hoped that he will grasp it. Hongkong sorely needs a chief who will sweep away all the old shibboleths which have been the reasons and excuses for the discreditable No-Wanchee-Botherism of past administrations, in no matter more manifest than in that of housing.

It has to be borne in mind that pre-war days are dead and done with. The world has jumped ahead with a great leap. Everywhere change is the order of the day. The Crown Colonies of the British Empire cannot escape wholly some consequences of the vast upheaval—if they did, it would be a great tragedy. The old traditions of Crown Colony government must largely go by the board. The Civil Service itself, in the very nature of its personnel, is likely to undergo drastic changes. The era of ultra-democratic Home Government has not yet noticeably affected what are so truly called the outposts of the Empire, but

the time must come. A Labour Government at Home in the next year or two is almost a probability. Can it be said to be beyond possibility that there will soon be a Socialist Governor of Hongkong? And if there were it is certain that one of the first works to which he would set his hand would be that of housing reform.

But why wait for a Socialist Governor for the performance of such an elementary act of justice to the community?

ACQUIRE THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

How to pay for all that must be done? This question, of course, must be answered before anything can be done at all. It is not difficult to answer it.

To begin with, there are the public services, which should belong to the public, but mostly don't, in this Colony. Tramways and gas and electric lighting are now earning good profits, and they have scarcely realised potentialities as revenue producing concerns. The Peak Tramway also is a successful undertaking. So is the Star Ferry. Why, on earth, should the returns, now substantial and in the future certainly much greater, from these essentially public services, go into private pockets? Shareholders residing in luxury in other places than Hongkong are and will be maintained in affluence by money which should rightfully be applied for the common weal (including housing) of the resident population of the Colony.

But, it will be said, the damage is now done, and cannot be helped. True, to some extent. It cannot be helped for the past, and great is the blame-worthiness of those short-sighted individuals who must be held responsible for that—but it can and must be helped for the future. Such public services can be acquired on the public account, and steps should be taken immediately to acquire them. The technicalities and formalities of such proceedings are necessarily tedious and expensive, and every day's delay increases the cost—for the capital value of such services increases surely year by year. There are ways by which it can be provided that the price paid is not excessive, and if those ways are faithfully and resolutely followed, the price will not be heavier than the services are worth to the public.

And when the services are public services, they will be better and cheaper services, for there will be no selfish interests to serve. It will not cost thirty cents to go up the Peak, nor fifteen to cross the harbour. These are extortionate charges. And thus, apart from the better services facilitating the opening up of new suburbs with more houses, the cheaper services will represent an appreciable saving in the householder's monthly budget. He will gain both ways.

If by the folly of former Governments, there stand in the way of progress any absurd grants of monopolies, these should be got rid of in the best manner possible. If necessary, good money will have to be paid to secure their surrender—but anyone who accepts money so paid must stand convicted of theft, however legalised, from the public purse. Such monopolies are monstrous things. And for the future there must be no thought of any new public service, or the extension of any

existing service, being made a matter of private money-making. Let the money be utilised for the benefit of the public who provide it—and the profits will continue even when profiteering ceases. Good management and the natural development of the Colony will ensure that.

AN INCOME-TAX.

But the acquirement of the public services is as much a matter of principle as of profit. The main thing is for them to be good and sufficient and cheap. If profit also accrues, all the better. The proper development of the services assists in the solution of the housing problem very materially, but cannot be expected to pay for it, though it may offer some assistance. The greater portion of the sum required must come from some other source. That source is taxation.

Taxation! Can't you see the dollar-spinners up in arms at once? The very word is anathema to them. The idea of touching their beautiful dollars! Taxation! It means ruin—it means the loss of every cent's worth of trade—it means the end of Hongkong as a Colony!—the end of the British Empire!—the end of all things!! Most of all, it means no end of trouble with the London office!

And yet it has got to come. And the taxation that has got to come is not taxation of the common man's tea and tobacco and various necessities of life. He pays heavily enough for those already in all conscience. It is an income-tax that has got to come in Hongkong, an income-tax graded so that the man with the small salary pays little, and the man with the big salary pays a lot, quite a lot, for he can afford it. And not only the incomes of individuals, but the incomes of firms. Millions of dollars are made by the trade of this Colony, and so far as the Colony is concerned thereafter vanish into thin air. Only a very insignificant quota of them can be considered as devoted towards the general development or the social well-being of the Colony. Hongkong enriches very many folk who never visit it, nor care a fig for it so long as they know that, by the presence of a poorly paid garrison, it is a safe deposit for their trading interests. Those folk must in future be content with somewhat less of this arrantly "unearned increment." Maybe they pay income tax in England or elsewhere. That is their affair—and it does not ruin them. If they can "wangle" exemption from that taxation; let them do so, but their income must yield tax to the community which pays it to them. Surely nothing could be more plainly put than that.

THE STRAITS "WAR-TAX."

The war has justified both the excess profits tax at Home and an income-tax in a Crown Colony, that of the Straits. All the moneyed interests in the Straits are, of course, violently opposed to an income tax, but when they became persuaded that a contribution to war costs was to be expected of them (especially as the war was bringing them bigger profits than ever) they agreed to "a tax on the basis of income" to be called a "War tax." The hateful name "income tax" was to be avoided at all costs! For several years now they have been paying that tax, and not complaining overmuch. Almost everyone of the predicted "unassailable" difficulties has been negotiated with consummate ease, though it must be admitted that this is partly because the tax has not been levied with the extreme exactitude of an income tax proper. In the declaration of income, much has been left to the honesty of the individual, and in a general way it does not appear that the "business" has been seriously abused.

The important point is that to meet an emergency—which happened to be the war—a tax on income was agreed to, and proved quite workable. Now the emergency happens to be housing. The chief fear of the Chinese, as to "inquisitorial methods," has not been justified. It might be under an income tax strictly enforced, but then, why not? One man's income should no more remain a secret than another's. A moment's reference to the Civil Service List, for instance, shows to a dollar the income of any one of our public servants. It is the community that makes the income, and if it wishes to know the extent of that income, not "inquisitorially," but officially and confidentially, in the public interest, then it is ridiculous to suggest that it may or should not know.

The writer disagrees that the imposition of an income tax would cause great trouble. There would certainly be tremendous squealing until it was actually imposed—your dollar-monger is a capital squealer if he thinks squealing will save a dollar or two. But the squealing is absolute "camouflage," if one may make use of a serviceable if much overworked expression. It is merely a means to an end—to prevent taxation—and if it proves ineffective to that end, then squealing will be abandoned, like any other useless "business" ruse.

C. OF C. AS SQUEALERS IN CHIEF.

The squealers know very well how fortunate they are to enjoy the security and freedom of a British Colony, and they are prepared to pay for that security and freedom all right. But they will not pay until they are compelled, and they will strain every nerve and device to prevent compulsion. Their attitude is very transparent. Chief of the squealers would undoubtedly be that sacrosanct institution, the Chamber of Commerce—that institution of such powerful influence—far more powerful than it should be! Let an income-tax be proposed, and the Chamber of Commerce would hold a highly indignant meeting and pass a resolution so vigorously worded as to make No-Wanchee-Bother shake his head at the knees.

Of course the Chamber of Commerce will squeal! And one must agree that is asking a great deal to ask a new Governor to get up against the Chamber of Commerce at the very outset of his regime. Duty very often is a most unpleasant thing. We must hope, however, that the new Governor will do his duty. He would be enthusiastically supported therein by nine-tenths of the population of the Colony.

The fact is that taxation is practically unknown in this Colony, and it has got to be known. Money must come from somewhere, and it would not be safe to rely upon its coming indefinitely from opium!

And the chief burden of the inevitable taxation must fall upon the shoulders of those who are making the money. It is an income-tax that the man would find most of the money with which to provide decent and comfortable and sufficient housing accommodation for the public of Hongkong.

A COLOMBO DENTAL.

A communique published in Colombo states that the attention of the Governor has been drawn to statements which appeared in the *Press* to the effect that ladies have been insulted by Australian soldiers in Colombo. In justice to the Australian troops His Excellency desires to make it known that all rumours of insults to ladies have been investigated and found to be absolutely unfounded.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.215-161.

The Weather.

Forecast—rain. Barometer—29.94. Temperature 2 p.m.—66. Humidity 2 p.m.—96.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Mar. 19. Silver is quoted at 49.3/16d. The market is steady.

A DARING HOUSE-BREAKER.

A FORTY DAYS' ENTERPRISE.

Standing in the dock at the Police Court this morning, with an unperturbed appearance and showing great interest in the proceedings, was an insignificant-looking Chinese whose stature scarcely reached five feet. Yet this man, according to the admissions he made to the Police, is an experienced house-breaker, a veritable Bill Sykes, whose only limitations consisted in the lack of means that were placed at the disposal of his Western prototype to render access to the contents of safes easy. Yet he found clothing and bedding, the chief articles in which he specialised, equally of use, and with the aid of a skeleton-key against which few locks were of any avail, he broke into seven houses in Wanchai in the space of 40 days, and, choosing such bulky articles, carried them away right under the noses of people in the immediate vicinity without their being the wiser.

The history of this self-confessed burglar, compiled from the admissions he made to the police, is interesting in no other respect than as showing the determination with which he carried out his schemes. On February 18 last he broke into the ground floor of No. 41 Sharp Street, and decamped with booty in the shape of several pieces of clothing valued at \$100. Three days later, he visited the same house and stole a further quantity of clothing from the Japanese occupying the second floor. What further designs he had in contemplation against the property of the unfortunate inmates were thwarted by their removal to safer quarters, on the Praya East. In Wanchai Street was the next scene of his activities. Two houses in this locality were robbed in succession within an interval of twelve days, the loss sustained by the victims in clothing and bedding amounting to nearly \$300. Ten days later a house in Mallory Street was entered by the same enterprising thief, and \$324 worth of clothing was stolen. No. 47, Praya East and 19, Spring Garden Lane next received their share of his attention, the former place being robbed on March 23 and the latter the following day. The latter robbery proved to be his last one. Detectives were sent on his trail and he was arrested a few hours later on the same day.

Altogether, the claim for stolen goods set to the account of this man is estimated at \$960. Of this, \$270 worth of goods was recovered by the Police at various pawnshops where he had disposed the loot. Mr. G. N. Orme has adjourned the case until Saturday.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

AS A WEEK.

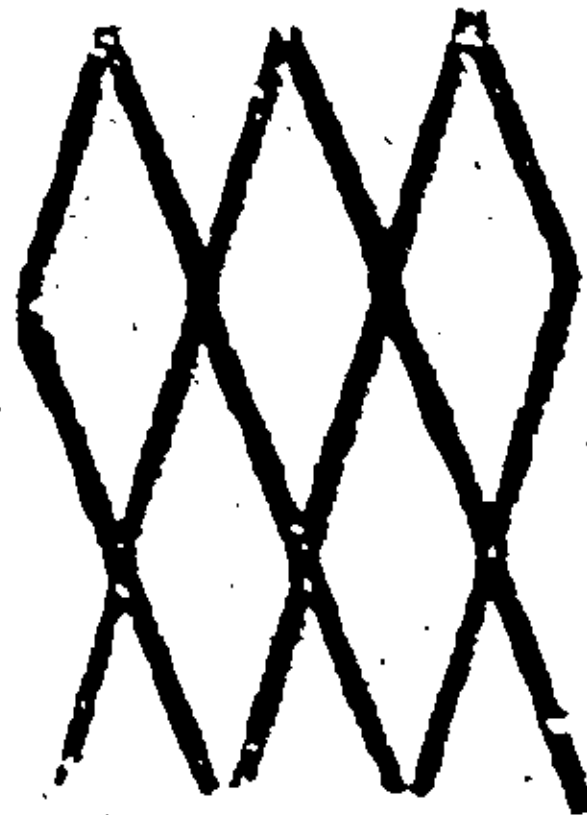
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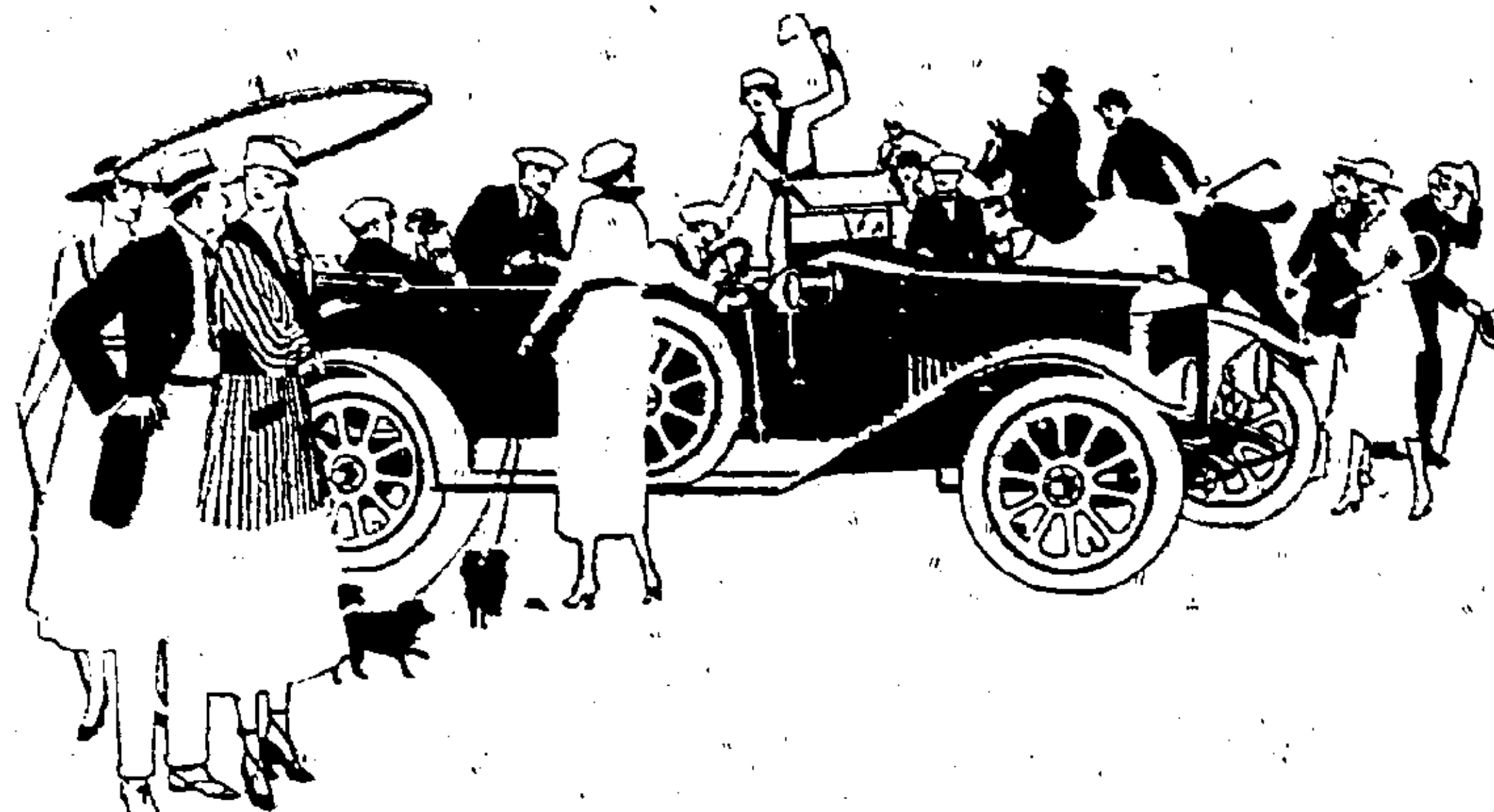
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SPORTING TIT-BITS.

The United States Golf Association do not intend at present to take any steps to abolish the stymie.

The Army Football Association are offering a silver cup to the side showing the best sporting spirit throughout the season.

Birmingham sportsmen are having a conference with a view to taking action to preserve their open spaces for playing purposes.

J. Bannerman, captain of Glasgow High School, goes to Glasgow University next winter. He promises to develop into a great forward.

Neither Sinclair nor W. Wilson, of the Heart of Midlothian, who are reserve "wingers" for the International League game at Birmingham, is likely to be called upon.

"Rugby football is the finest character-forming sport in the world." So wrote Brigadier-General Godfrey Meynell in advocating that Winchester School should go in for Rugby.

The well-known cricketer, the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, is an advocate of an eight-hours day for wives, many of whom, he says, have to work more like 16 hours a day because the husband and others make such demands upon their services.

J. E. Meredith, the famous American athlete, now safely home after service in France with the American Air Force, has retired from the track. He retains two world's records—47.25 secs. for the quarter, and 1 min. 51.910 secs. for the half mile.

Mr. George Mackenzie, president of the Edinburgh Northern Harriers, will be very proud of Mr. R. A. Hay's elevation to the presidency of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association, and so are all who have followed that gentleman's athletic career. Hugh Roden, the clever Musselburgh boxer, who captivated the American fancy and won many honours when he crossed the herringpond a few years ago, came to Britain as a soldier, of Uncle Sam, and has now gone back to his Transatlantic home.

"Fanny" Walden, the English football player and Northampton cricketer, is returning soon from Italy. He is so small in stature that when he appeared with his bag at the county cricket ground for his first match he was sent by the gateman to the entrance for boys.

Before leaving the Fifth of Forth the Admiral and officers of the American squadron presented Dunfermline Golf Club with a silver cup for annual competition. Gifts were also made to the club by the British naval officers in recognition of the courtesy extended to them, the club at one period granting them the free use of the course.

Golf is a diversion which the Army of Occupation has re-introduced into Rhineland, and rough courses are being laid out. There was a Cologne Golf Club existing on the outskirts of the city before the war, but the German Army undertook with enthusiasm the task of destroying such an enemy institution, and turned the links into a school for storm troops, so that it is now a mass of trenches, dugouts, and training obstacles.

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PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

Reading between the lines re the meeting of the Welsh Rugby clubs, one gets the impression that the Welsh Rugby Union were disappointed at the attitude taken up by the English Union in the matter of allowing Northern Union players to take part in amateur games. The Welshmen had hoped that the English Union would have been with them on the question, in which case they would have been in a position to fight Scotland and Ireland at the International Board meeting, for presumably the representatives of the latter two countries would have been dead against making any concessions to the professionals. The English Union's attitude, probably saved a general flare up. It is safe to say that Scotland and Ireland would never have played against countries that permitted Northern Unionists to appear in their club or international teams.

LAND.

WHAT IS ITS VALUE?

Writing in the *Daily News*, S. L. Bensusan says—
It has been freely stated that the Government is about to acquire large tracts of land in Scotland for purposes of afforestation, and considerable areas in England for returned soldiers who wish to settle down first as small holders and finally as free holders. The statements have aroused a measure of comment and suspicion—not perhaps without some justification. Many people declare that landowners, seeing the difficulties that the future holds for them, are taking advantage of the present rather inflated price of property. Why a landowner should not sell when prices are high is a question nobody stays to answer; but in truth he is only doing that which given equal opportunity, everybody would be likely to do. Landlords have passed through very bad times, and most of them find that the proceeds of land sales invested in taxed and supported Government stock yield more than the rent that has been taxed, super-taxed, and reduced by the demands for repairs.

TWENTY YEARS PURCHASE.

The landlord is well within his right to sell. The question we have to ask ourselves, if the Government is going to turn buyer, is whether the present rather inflated price is too high. Should it not be based upon the pre-war rental value, and at most a twenty-year valuation? For the ordinary man who selects an estate to fit the title he proposes to purchase or becomes a landlord because he hopes for an increase of social status by so doing, we may be content to say "Careful, employer." The State is on a different footing, for it is spending the public money. The reason why land is standing at a comparatively tall figure just now is that the Government has fixed high prices for corn. These prices are guaranteed down to the year 1922. For anything we know to the contrary the harvest of 1923 may yield crops that have to compete with Russia, India, Canada, Australia, the United States, New Zealand, and the Argentine. In this case prices will fall with a run, and unless wages are to fall with them—a very grievous happening—the farmer will be bankrupt in a year or two. If wages do fall, there can be no economic rent for the hundreds of thousands of new houses we are promised; there will be no incentive for Labour to remain on the land; at best it will tend to seek the Overseas Dominions; cultivation must needs decline and land values slip away to the figures of the eighties and early nineties of last century, when there were plenty of farms held for rates, tithes, and repairs, and there was no lack of land that could be purchased at five or six pounds an acre.

Against the need of the countryside for prices that will enable the farmer to live and pay the modern, reasonable wage that will enable the village to thrive, and our fine, lost yeoman class to be reconstituted, we have the clamant appeal of the industrial centres for the cheap loaf. Whether the modern scale of wages is going to affect the need for bread at fivepence or sixpence it is not for me to consider here; whether the Government can solve the problem by buying the foreign imported corn and selling at a profit for the benefit of the home grower—all these questions await a wise solution. At present no member of the Labour Party and no member of the agricultural industry appears able to reconcile conflicting interests; and yet it is only by the solution of this problem that the fair value of land can be ascertained.

A FALL IN PRICES?

If the price of agricultural produce is to be maintained, an economic rent may fairly be taken, as has been suggested above, to stand for five per cent. of the capital value. Land that is well worth a pound per acre to hire may be worth twenty pounds an acre to buy; and on this basis you may find the great potato and corn lands in very favoured parts worth, from fifty to eighty pounds an acre while light, dry, sandy soils may be sold well in bulk for seven. Nobody is going to sell the best lands, and there should be no buyers for the worst. On the other hand, if the farmer is going to be left to face overseas competition unaided, and required to pay the greatly advanced prices, not alone for labour, but for every article of farm use, there

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GENERAL NEWS.

FOCH PROFESSORSHIP.

At Oxford University recently in Congregation, the statute establishing the Marshal Foch Professorship of French Literature, founded by Sir Basil Zaharoff, was introduced by the President of Magdalen, Sir Herbert Warren. The professorship, he said, was to be of the value of £200 a year, making it a first-rate chair. The remainder of the income of the fund was to be devoted, first, to providing for occasional lectures by distinguished French savants, and, next, to the establishing of travelling scholarships to take young students to France.

APPOINTMENT OF K.C.'S.

The Lord Chancellor, in a letter to the Attorney-General, states that he is advised that the progress of demobilisation justifies the view that a further creation of K.C.'s can be recommended to the King in the first week of April, at the same time safeguarding the interests of those members of the profession who have been serving in the forces. Sir Gordon Hewart agrees with the Lord Chancellor as to the proposed time. The number of "silks" to be appointed this time is large, the last general creation having been so far back as October, 1914.

GIRL STOWAWAYS.

The United States transport Louisville has arrived at New York having on board two girl stowaways named Isabel and Gertrude Smith, who are cousins, and both 19 years old. They boarded the ship at Liverpool. The girls were detained at Ellis Island pending inquiries as to whether they were aided in their scheme by soldiers. The girls declare they sought the adventure themselves.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Henriette, P. Noronha and family desire to thank their friends for the kind expressions of sympathy in their sad bereavement, and for the many beautiful floral tributes which were sent.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

AIMING AT WORLD PEACE.

The whole world will be glad to know that, with many of the preliminary difficulties adjusted, the Allied statesmen now in Paris are making more marked progress towards the attainment of peace. When one stops and considers the many matters on which even the Entente nations might have seriously differed, we think it will be generally agreed that a tremendous amount of work has been done since the assembling of the delegates in the French capital. It was only some four months ago that the first Armistice was signed, but in that time hundreds of issues, some of the utmost delicacy, have been straightened out, until now we are on the eve of the presentation of the Peace Treaty to the German plenipotentiaries. By degrees we have come to learn of some of the conditions which will be imposed on the Germans, and from what has been disclosed it is clear that, whilst observing strict justice, the Allies are not going to deal in any soft-hearted manner with Germany, the conquered. Their task is to punish the Germans for their crimes against humanity, to secure reparation as far as that is possible, and at the same time to impose such safeguards as will make another world conflagration out of the question.

From a Council of Ten, the Allied body has now been reduced to a Council of Four, so that the final steps towards peace may be hastened. Japan, a French message says, is not to be included amongst "the Big Four," as she has few matters of concern in the purely European settlement. That appears to be a just standpoint, for, after all, the war has been mainly fought, and certainly decided, on European soil, and it is to a European nation that the Treaty of Peace is to be applied. Japan has had a free voice in the deliberations up to the present, and there is no doubt that her claims outside of Europe will be fully considered in the terms of the settlement when finally drawn up. But it is not only peace with Germany that the Allies are seeking to reach; they want world peace. At the moment, the Russian and Hungarian situations are preventing such a development, and it is therefore only right that the new Council of Four should take into early account the peril which is thus involved. Both the countries named are in the grip of Bolshevism, and both are groping about in the dark, like blind men without leaders. The Bolsheviks are a destructive force, but what these nations need is not tearing down so much as building up. It will be for the Allies, therefore, to seek to extricate them from the terrible tangle into which they have got themselves.

M. Pichon says that it is the French Government's desire that Russia should organise herself and become a great Republic, and in that statement he also speaks for the Entente as a whole. If the Russians and the Hungarians could only see it, the Allies would be their greatest helpers at this time of crisis. It is to their interest, and to the interest of humanity in general, that peace, concord and good government should come to these distressed lands. There is no decision on the part of the Entente that either Russia or Hungary should slip back into the old ways of reaction and oppression. By their help to the really sincere Russian revolutionists, the Czechs, the Croats and others, the Allies have shown that they sympathise with the rightful aspirations of hitherto oppressed peoples. So they want to see Russia, and Hungary too, firmly set upon a new path whose goal shall be true freedom and liberty. Nothing less than a lasting world peace is the aim in view. The prayer of all civilised peoples will be that "the Big Four" may fully accomplish the great task which has been laid upon them to fulfil.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

FORTUNATE EMPLOYEES.

We referred on Tuesday to the spirit of progress animating the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. It is also very gratifying to note that the Company, in its prosperity, has not forgotten the members of the staff, whose loyal and efficient work has made possible the very satisfactory state of affairs. The bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries is fully deserved. Another innovation is the institution of a Provident Fund and other firms might well take their time from this lead. The knowledge that old age is provided for must create a feeling of greater contentment, for there is nothing more conducive to good work and greater energy than that feeling. It also relieves employees from an extra strain on their finances, which is a great consideration in these days of high cost of living. Better provision is also being made for the Dock Company's employees, and a new housing scheme is well under way. It is again the employees' interests are being carefully studied, and everything is being done for their comfort and health. All this will make for greater prosperity, from which all concerned will no doubt greatly benefit. The significance of the policy followed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company should not be too lightly passed over. It is a sign of the times that firms who employ a large number of hands realise that they must concern themselves with the welfare of their employees far more than in the old days, for such a policy has been proved to be an indispensable factor to progress and prosperity. All concerned are to be highly congratulated.

A PRETTY PAIR.

The ex-Kaiser is seen in the real light of a coward in the letter to Little Willie from which we printed an extract in our telegram columns yesterday. This letter was written a couple of days or so before the Armistice, and in it the man who once considered himself the All Highest speaks of his resolve, "after a severe mental struggle," to leave the Army because it could no longer guarantee his safety, but advises his son to stick to his post until the conclusion of the Armistice. In other words, the ex-Kaiser was taking no chances himself but did not worry about the safety of his own son's skin. Apparently, the ex-Crown Prince imagined that he was still a great military man, for he asked the Socialist head of the Government for permission to remain in his post and undertook to bring the Army home in a well-disciplined and orderly manner. But Herr Ebert cannot have thought much of Little Willie's prowess, for he refused the request, whereupon the rejected one decided, "with deep emotion and after hard struggles," to slip away to a neutral country. Both Big Wilhelm and Little Wilhelm appear to have done a good deal of "struggling" in the matter and also to have been torn by emotion. But it is likely that they will yet be called upon to go through many more struggles and plenty of emotion also before the final curtain is rung down on their activities.

THE ERA OF WOMAN.

The plea that women should have a place on the permanent Boards and Commissions to be established in connection with the League of Nations is another sign of the democratic times in which we are living. Their cause is being espoused, we are informed, by leading Paris statesmen, it being especially felt that their services will be of utility when consideration is being given to international hygiene and labour problems. There is no argument that we know of that can successfully refute that contention. If we come down to purely local affairs we find that even in Hong Kong there is talk of the advisability of women inspectors being appointed in the event of factory legislation being passed here. But has not the time come when we should have women members of the Legislative Council and the Sanitary Board? In the case of the latter, there is already one serving in an official capacity as Medical Officer of Health, but what about having women popularly elected? And if there are women M.P.'s at home, why not women Legislative Councillors in Hong Kong? We fear that the gentler sex are not getting their deserts here. Why, we have not even one on the Peace Celebrations Committee. Why not?

DAY BY DAY.

INTUITION IS WHAT SOME PEOPLE CLAIM TO HAVE WHEN THEY SUCCEED IN MAKING A GOOD GUESS.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during March totalled 1.77-inch.

There were notified yesterday one fatal case each of plague, small-pox and cerebro-spinal meningitis. All the victims were Chinese.

Intending exhibitors at the forthcoming Dog, Cat and Poultry Show are reminded that entries close on Saturday, the 5th instant.

The Government Wireless School on the Bund at Canton is now enrolling 90 students. The instruction is given inside the Naval Training Station.

The Mohammedan members of the Hongkong Police Force will entertain the British Officers, N. C. Officers, Mohammedan Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners of the H. K. S. B. R. G. A. to dinner at the Central Police Station at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th instant.

According to the report from the contractors in the Canton Municipality, the outside city walls have been half pulled down, about 8,000 feet in length. The residents are reluctant in yielding their homes to the public, although they will be well compensated.

We have received from the local office of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company a copy of Pacific Mail, a magazine published by the Company's Head Office in San Francisco. It is splendidly produced, admirably illustrated and contains many items of Far Eastern interest.

The Colonial Secretary notifies us that the following telegram has been received from the Chief Cable Censor, London:—"Telegrams both personal and commercial now allowed with Estonia and with Poland from April 1st. Also with Austria from April 2nd, but not Hungary. Service uncertain and telegrams liable to delay."

The attention of steamship agents and operators is called to the fact that instructions have been received from the Department of State revoking its circular requiring crew lists of all vessels proceeding to the United States to be filed by the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong, and such lists are no longer required.

The Hongkong thief finds a use for everything, even for flower pots. One thief who had a mania for these articles was sent to the Victoria Gaol last year. But this did not deter him from pursuing his hobby. He was yesterday caught after stealing two plant pots from No. 6, Caine Road, the residence of Mr. Carlos E. Tavares, and was to-day given six weeks by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace, occupied by Estate Hamilton, was at 1.30 a.m. this morning broken into by a thief who got into one of the upper rooms and stole \$250 in banknotes from a drawer. He was discovered by a houseboy, who gave the alarm and the thief was handed over to a constable. The thief made a desperate effort to clear himself when he was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell. "I lost much money in gambling, I took only \$5. I did not break open the door; it was already open. I did not steal; as soon as I was perceived I put the money back and did not touch it again." This string of excuses was cut short by the magistrate exclaiming:—"Three months' hard labour."

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

[BY "ENHARMONIC"]

Mr. Harold Bauer, who is described as being one of the best pianists now before the public, has been giving highly appreciated recitals in New York. In his programmes, the pianist has been setting a good example by choosing the works of American authors. He recently opened a Mac Dowell season and delighted his audience with renderings of that composer's sonatas. Another neglected American composer, Percy Grainger, has also received attention from Bauer. There is a uniqueness in Grainger's playing of his own pieces just as in Kreisler's renderings of his own works. But all the other violinists play Kreisler pieces because the public dotes on them. For the same reason pianists should play Grainger.

In an article "Music After the War" written in a home paper, Mr. Kalisch referred indirectly to the theory that it is the beaten nation that produces the best music. I have heard of that theory being put forward as an explanation of the beautiful quality of some of the Welsh folk songs. But this is mere conjecture as no one knows who wrote the songs and it is going too far to assume that he was a member of any particular race. In general, it may be taken that a composition is not written by a nation but by a man. However, we have the beaten nation and it remains to be seen whether theory has any foundation in fact.

Before the war, we were in the habit of accepting anything that was composed by a German and adverse criticisms were exceedingly rare when the Teuton provided the score. I do not think the reason for that attitude was a desire unduly to promote German musical interests in England; rather was it due to the fact that we had been in the habit of regarding the German as top-dog in matters musical and beyond criticism. That is true of the old German masters, but the war has brought us to realise that modern German composers had, to a certain degree, been living on their country's reputation.

I was present at Queen's Hall on the occasion of the first performance of the Domestic Symphony of Strauss and I think the general idea among the enthusiasts of the audience was that the work was a colossal failure, and indeed, the composition has rarely been included in home musical programmes since. Yet the critics praised the work, I believe simply because it was German and therefore must be a masterpiece. We can do without the modern German composer quite easily, for the reason that composers of other nationalities can beat them in the long run. For instance, Germany has not produced a modern composer who could hold a candle to Debussy.

Reading the musical notes in the home papers, I notice there is a regular glut of concertos, operas, chamber music and the like, and it rather increases the desire to get away from a place like Hong Kong where the musical "feasts" occur at such rare intervals that one is reduced to the borders of total starvation. But I find that it is not necessary to go so far as England for satisfaction; for last Sunday the following programme was given in the Town Hall at Shanghai:

1. Overture—"Cleopatra".....Enma.
2. Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello.....Beethoven.
- (a) Allegro.
- (b) Adagio Contabile.
- (c) Scherzo-Allegro Assai.
- (d) Finale-Presto.
- The Moscow Trio.
- "Dance of the Hours" from the Opera La Gioconda.....Puccini.
- Symphonic Variations.....(Cello Solo).....Beethoven.
- Mr. O. Bakalchikoff.
- "Norwegian Carnival".....Svendson.

A programme to make one's mouth water!

HON. MR. LANDALE'S RETIREMENT.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS IN THE EAST.

We understand that at the end of this month the Hon. Mr. David Landale, will be retiring from the firm of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company, Ltd. He severs all connection with Hong Kong and the Far East after an association of thirty years. The Hon. Mr. Landale has been a prominent business man in the Colony and a well-known figure in local finance. He is a Director of all the best joint-stock companies here. His retirement will cause vacancies on the Boards of Directors of several local companies.

In all probability, Mr. John Johnstone, who is coming from Shanghai to step into the shoes of Mr. David Landale, will take his place on the Directorate of these concerns.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale was born at Appleburgh on August 6, 1858, and was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh. After a few years spent in the service of the Royal Bank of Scotland and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, he joined Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. in March, 1890.

At different periods, he had been stationed at Swatow, Hong Kong and Shanghai. It was at the beginning of 1907, when Mr. Keswick was transferred to Hong Kong, that Mr. Landale was placed in charge of the firm's interests at Shanghai. For a number of years Mr. Landale took a prominent part in the public and social life of Shanghai. Excepting during two years he had been a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council continuously since 1900. He was chairman of the Finance Committee in 1903-04 and was elected Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council in May 1907. His recreation is chiefly polo and shooting. He is a steward of the Jockey Club. In February, 1902, he married Mildred, the second daughter of Mr. John Fortune, of Bengaim, Kircudbrightshire.

Although business has become so highly organised and the stress of competition so great that it is impossible for any firm to hold a monopoly such as that enjoyed by the East India Company in the eighteenth century there are usually one or two business houses still in every great commercial centre that eclipse all rivals. Thus, in the China trade there are few companies whose business ramifications stretch like a net-work along the entire coast. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. have been engaged in the import and export trade from the days when China was first opened to the foreigner, and from then until now have been steadily extending the scope of their operations. The founder of this, the premier British mercantile house in the Far East, was Dr. William Jardine, at one time an officer in the service of the Honourable East India Company. Associated with him from its earliest days were Messrs. James Matheson (afterwards Sir James Matheson, Bart., of the Lewis) and Mr. Hollingworth Magnus. In the early days of this business connection, Dr. Jardine made trading voyages between India and China. Mr. James Matheson remaining in India to attend to the disposal of produce brought by his friend, Dr. Jardine, from the Far East, whilst in Macao and Canton Mr. Magnus acted as agent for the sale of goods imported by the Doctor from India and the Straits. As time went on the business carried on by these gentlemen increased so considerably that in 1827 Dr. Jardine and Mr. Matheson found it necessary to take up residence permanently in Macao, moving up to Canton in the season, as was the custom in those early days.

In 1842, having been driven out of Macao owing to the short-sighted policy of the Portuguese authorities, the firm transferred its headquarters to the then barren island of Hong Kong, where the isolated promontory of East Point was purchased, substantial offices, godowns and dwelling houses erected and a slipway laid down for the hauling up and rearing of the fleet of schooners and brigs employed by the firm in the coasting trade of that day.

With the advent of steam and telegraph, the method of conducting business in the Far East underwent a radical change and to a very great extent the "merchant" was displaced by the "commission agent." Those controlling the

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tai Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 2

Evidence of foreign intrigues has been discovered in regard to the Mongolian situation. It is reported that a decision has been arrived at to immediately despatch three brigades to the frontier.

Mr. C. T. Wong, one of the delegation, cables the utmost necessity of the cancellation of the twenty-one demands, otherwise the direct return of Kiao-chow will amount to nothing.

Owing to the quarrel at the Cabinet meeting between the Finance and War Ministers, Kun Wan-pang, War Minister, has also tendered his resignation.

Shanghai, April 2

Kung Sun-cham, Minister of Finance, returned to Peking yesterday with Chu Shu-tang but he has not returned to the Finance Ministry as yet.

Cheung Sui-ki, the special official on Shensi affairs, wired that he will begin the delimitation of boundaries on the last instant and that he has already sent a private code telegram to Tang Shao-yi to this effect.

The Southern delegates held a meeting yesterday and decided to reply to contradicting the presidential mandate hurrying the reopening of the peace negotiations. They are now drafting a telegram for reply.

The Southern delegation proposed to-day that the North and South each send one representative to Fokien to settle the armistice there, and that the North send Admiral Sah, and the South send Liu Poh-yih, but Chu Kai-ken says that it is inadvisable to send such prominent officers. He also added that the reopening of the Peace Conference will settle everything.

The Commercial Union bodies of Shanghai held a meeting yesterday and decided again to interview both delegations before taking the final steps towards peace. They appointed four representatives to see Tang Shao-yi who promised to re-open the peace negotiations on receipt of Cheung Sui-ki's telegram proving that Shensi has already stopped fighting and to see Chu Kai-ken, who made the same promise.

\$100 FOR SINKING U-BOAT.

Bounty was awarded in the Prize Court recently for the sinking of the U16 in the North Sea on May 10 last. An affidavit by Lieut. Thomas Alfred Tew, R.N.R., stated that he was serving in E34 under the command of Lieut. R. J. Pullen, R.N., D.S.O., D.S.C., which sank the U16. One survivor was rescued and taken prisoner. Most of the officers and men on E34 had since been killed, the submarine having been lost at sea. Lieut. Tew was the senior surviving officer. At the rate of \$5 per head of the crew of the destroyed craft, Lord Starnedale made an award of \$100 prize bounty.

policy of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. were, fortunately, shrewd enough to fall into line with the altered state of affairs before it was too late and thus escaped the disaster which overtook so many of the grand old China houses.

From its early days, a fundamental principle of "Ewo" has been that its senior positions should be filled and the controlling influence exercised by the immediate relations and descendants of its founders. So far there has never been wanting a cadet of either family successfully to guide the destinies of the enterprise so well indicated by these shrewd and able Scots.

With all that concerns the welfare of the Colony of Hong Kong those connected with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. have ever been closely identified. Streets bear the name of long departed partners, the City Hall was built mainly owing to the public-spirited generosity of Sir Robert Jardine, while on the Legislative and Executive Councils it has been seldom noticed that the firm's representative has not held a seat.

Mr. Brooke-Smith, we understand, becomes manager of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. at Shanghai in place of Mr. Johnston. He has recently returned from Home.

NOTICE.

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TOWN.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

THE CHAPLAIN'S
RESIGNATION.

In connection with the resignation of the Rev. A.T.W. Dowling as Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the following letter from the Hon. Treasurer of the Church, together with a financial statement, shows that the Church will not be involved in any financial loss as a result of the resignation.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1919.
Rev. A. T. W. Dowling, M.A.,
Kowloon.

Dear Sir,
I beg to inform you that it has been decided by the Vestry to make you an allowance of \$50.00 per month for rent for the months of January, February and March, owing to your residing outside the Vicarage.

As informed you verbally, the Vestry do not desire the refund of the cost of your passage from England, but from our conversation I understand that it is your wish to return the amount and that you would like same deducted from what is due to you.

I therefore beg to hand you enclosed account, showing a balance in your favour of \$30.83, for which amount I have much pleasure in handing you a cheque herewith.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

N. L. H. RAILTON,

Hon. Treasurer, St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Rev. A. T. W. Dowling, M.A.,
in account with the Hon. Treasurer,
St. Andrew's Church,
Kowloon.

Stipend for month of
March, 1919... \$ 333.33
Rent Allowance for
January, February,
March @ \$50 per
month ... 150.00

\$ 483.33
Less refund of passage
from England, \$72
(as per N.Y.K. 1st
class passage—see
attached tariff) & ex-
change 2/2-16 ... 152.50

\$ 330.83

THE GYMKHANA.

TRAINING TIMES.

The following gallops on a wet sand-course were timed this morning:

Pink Eye, 1 mile.—35;
1.08.2/5; 1.41.1/5; 2.14.4/5.
Malcolm, 1 mile.—37.2/5; 1.12;
1.46.2/5; 2.19.4/5.
Maybe, 3/4 mile.—32 1/5;
1.04 1/5.
Swallow, 1 mile.—20 2/5;
1.11.2/5; 1.45.2/5; 2.19.
Greyhound, 3/4 mile.—38 2/5;
1.13; 1.47.
Wedding Bells, 3/4 mile.—
37.4/5; 1.10.2/5; 1.43 1/5.
Rochester, 3/4 mile.—32 3/5;
1.04 1/5; 1.33 2/5.
Salamander, 3/4 mile.—34;
1.05; 1.37.3/5.
Vivat, 3/4 mile.—34; 1.07.3/5;
1.41.
Smokebox, 3/4 mile.—37; 1.12-
1/5; 1.46.3/5.
Viola (late Burst Length), 3/4
mile.—37; 1.02; 1.48; 2.18 1/5.
Alexander, 3/4 mile.—1.39 3/5;
last 3/4, 31.3/5.
Morning Star, 3/4 mile.—33
3/5; 1.15; 1.48.2/5.
Daleman, 3/4 mile.—36 2/5;
1.12; 1.47.

VOLLEY BALL.

HONGKONG'S WIN OVER
CANTON.

The return match in the Inter-
port Volley Ball Competition was
played at Queen's College yesterday
at 3.30 p.m., when the
Hongkong team composed of
some of the best players from
Queen's College, St. Paul's
College and South China Athletic
Club, met the Canton team and
an exciting game was witnessed.

The visiting team was composed
of fine strapping lads selected
from the Canton Schools and
other institutions, and that they
were of the best was evidenced
by the tip-top form they showed
during the match. The Colony's
team suffered a reverse at their
hands in the first match played
at Canton, which was held at the
beginning of last month, a defeat
which had to have their
revenge coupled with hard
training, was the chief factor
which contributed to the eventual
success of the local team in the
present game, in which they
secured a decided victory.

The first set of the game was
evenly played. The local team
led at the start. After 10 minutes'
play, the scores drew level, but
eventually the set went to the
Hongkong team by 21-11.

In the second set, the Canton
team secured the lead and kept
it throughout the set. The first
15 minutes' play ended in the
scores standing at—10-11. The
local team made desperate efforts
to wipe out the difference. They
were unable to make much
headway, and the set finished
at 21-14 in favour of Canton.

It was in the final set that the
superiority of the Hongkong
team asserted itself. This set
proved to be short-lived one.
The Hongkong team kept piling
up the scores from the start, with
hardly a break. As in the
previous sets, Po Sik Wai was
the mainstay of the local
team. He was responsible
for many tricky deliveries of the
ball which ended with disastrous
results for the Cantonites. The
exultation of the spectators rose
in proportion to the mounting of
the scores. With incredible regu-
larity the ball was thrown
from hand to hand, each throw
being punctuated by the specta-
tors counting, "One, two, three."
Invariably at the count "three"
the ball was precipitated over to
the Canton side, when it had the
uncanny habit of slipping
through the many waiting hands.
The continuous scores won by
the Hongkong team must have
proved very discouraging to their
opponents. The set was too
quickly finished. It did
not last more than 20
minutes, and ended with Hong-
kong winner with the decided
advantage of 21-4 to its credit.

Hongkong, having thus carried
off two sets out of three, was duly
declared the winner of the match.
There will probably be another
match, a trial one, to be
held at Canton, when a selection
will be made of the best players
to represent China at the forth-
coming Olympic Games which
are to be held at Manila.

USELESS MEN-OF-WAR.

The Swedish National Com-
mittee of Defence has unanimous-
ly reported against the proposal
to convert men-of-war into
passenger ships, stating that care-
ful investigation has proved this
to be a most difficult problem,
both from the technical as well as
from the economic point of view.

CANTON CABLE
DEADLOCK.

THE LATEST STEP.

A circular from the Chinese
Telegraph Administration in
Canton has been sent to all
foreign firms on Shamoen to the
effect that "a telegram has been
received from the Hongkong
Chinese Telegraph Office stating
that they are instructed
by the Hongkong Govern-
ment that with the exception
of Hongkong Government telegrams or
vice versa all other telegrams are
to be suspended. Please note."

This is further to the report
that the Office on the Shamoen
had been closed and the Staff
withdrawn from the said Office
until further notice.

GET THIS DIET BOOK.

Food is as important to the sick
person as medicine, more so in
most cases. A badly chosen diet
may retard recovery.

In health the natural appetite
is the best guide to follow; in
sickness the appetite is often
fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic
will keep most people in good
health. Dr. Williams' pink pills
for pale people are the most
popular tonic medicine in the
world, harmless, non-alcoholic,
and certain in their action, which
is to build up the blood and to
restore vitality to the run-down
system. For growing girls who
become thin and pale, for pale
tired men and women, for old
people who fail in strength, Dr.
Williams' pink pills are an ideal
tonic.

If your blood is thin and
watery, if your digestion gives
you trouble, if you have rheumatic
pains, an aching back, nervous
headaches, a general sense of
inefficiency or weakness, you will
do well to begin Dr. Williams'
pink pills to-day. Any medicine
dealer can supply you, one bottle
will be sent to you for \$1.50, six
for \$8, by the Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

To enable those who give these
pills a trial to observe intelligent
care in the diet, the Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co. will send on request,
free a diet book, "What to Eat
and How to Eat." It is full of
useful information, and whether
you are well or ill it is a good
book to have.

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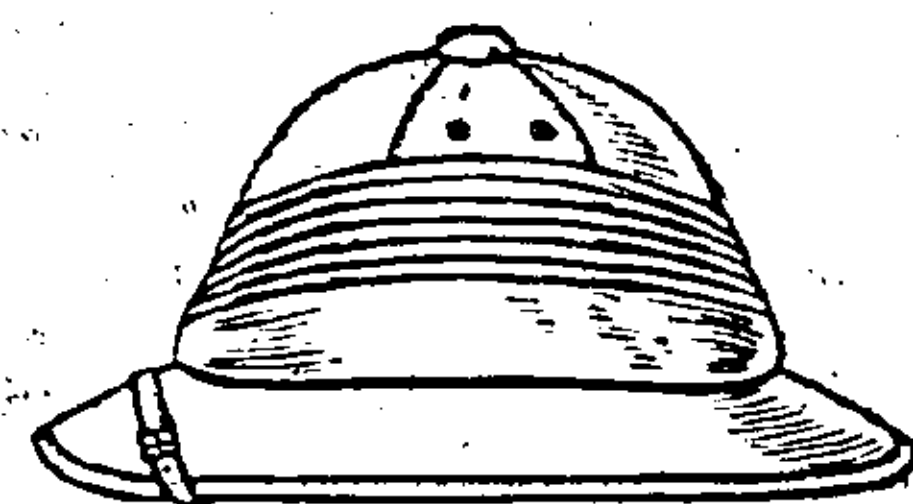
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"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th April.

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"HIMALAYA MARU" 12th April.

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"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th April.

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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" 5th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & PACOMA VIA MANILA, KEE-LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"MANILA MARU" 12th April.

"ARABIA MARU" Thursday, 10th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"TAIYOKU MARU" Friday, 10th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

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"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 11th April.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 6th April.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
"KENKON MARU" 15th April.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
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Y. K. K.

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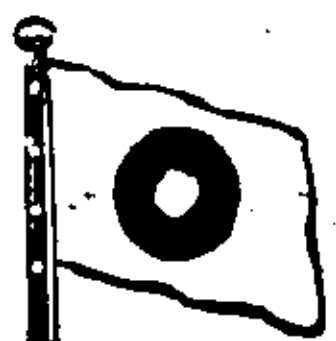
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and/or
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SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—APRIL 20th.

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The S.S. "BENRINNES"

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For Freight apply to

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Agents.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 1st 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 3rd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 25th February, 1919.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

THE Steamship

"NANKING"

Having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side or Co's lighters into which all the cargo is being landed.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately, and cargo remaining on board or in lighters on and after Tuesday, 1st April 1919, will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Saturday, 5th April 1919 will be subject to rent.

All chafed, broken and damaged packages will be landed into Company's Godown where they will be examined on Saturday, 5th April 1919 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained after the goods have left the ship's side or Company's lighters & Godown.

All claims against the steamer must be presented within 2 weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 1st February, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK, THE Steamship

"SLAVIC PRINCE" Capt. THOMAS BURCH, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 4th April 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th April 1919 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 31st March, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver B. C. via ports, on March 26th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hoi's Wharf and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown, until Tuesday April 1st, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, at 10 a.m. Tuesday April 1st, 1919.

Claims will not be admitted unless examined by our Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, prior to the above date. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here after which they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after April 1st, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY. Agents, Hongkong, 29th March, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 31st Mar. to 6th Apr.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 31	11.15	5.15	Wed. 1	11.15	5.15
Tues. 30	11.15	5.15	Thurs. 2	11.15	5.15
Wed. 1	11.15	5.15	Fri. 3	11.15	5.15
Thurs. 2	11.15	5.15	Sat. 4	11.15	5.15
Fri. 3	11.15	5.15	Sun. 5	11.15	5.15
Sat. 4	11.15	5.15	Mon. 6	11.15	5.15
Sun. 5	11.15	5.15	Tues. 7	11.15	5.15
Mon. 6	11.15	5.15	Wed. 8	11.15	5.15
Tues. 7	11.15	5.15	Thurs. 9	11.15	5.15
Wed. 8	11.15	5.15	Fri. 10	11.15	5.15
Thurs. 9	11.15	5.15	Sat. 11	11.15	5.15
Fri. 10	11.15	5.15	Sun. 12	11.15	5.15

m morning, a afternoon.

NOTICES.

FISK
NON-SKIDS

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AND PARTICULARS

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Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AGENTS
HUTTENBERG & BROS.
S.S. AUTOLYCUS

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AKI MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 8th April, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1919.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
--------------	----------------	-----------------------	-------------------

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	3, Apr.
Java	Timanoeck	J.O.J.L.	4, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	4, Apr.
Straits and Calcutta	Kunshang	J. M. Co.	4, Apr.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	4, Apr.
Haiphong via Hoihow	Taksang	J.O.J.L.	4, Apr.
Java	Tilistap	B. & S.	6, Apr.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chennan	B. & S.	6, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haishan	D. L. Co.	6, Apr.
Weihairei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	6, Apr.
Genoa	Mitsuki M.	O. S. K.	7, Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	7, Apr.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Shansi	B. & S.	8, Apr.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	8, Apr.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	8, Apr.
Kobe	Sinkiang	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Shanghai	Tenshin M.	B. & S.	9, Apr.
Bombay via Ports	Suiyang	B. & S.	10, Apr.
Shanghai	Boshu M.	O. S. K.	10, Apr.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Haitan	D. L. Co.	11, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Manila	Taitoku M.	O. S. K.	11, Apr.
Haiphong	Tipsang	J.O.J.L.	20, Apr.
Java	Toyo M.	B. & S.	20, Apr.
Bombay via Ports	Bangkok M.	B. & S.	20, Apr.
Calcutta via Ports			

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

C-18-C'S WARNING TO EGYPTIANS

- At a meeting of Egyptian notables the Commander-in-Chief declared that he was now forced to the necessity of employing measures for active repression which must bring tremendous suffering upon the people and result in great loss of public and private property. It had been found impossible to restore order merely by defensive measures. It was the duty of every patriotic Egyptian to do his utmost in order that the measures he was forced to take might achieve the desired results at the earliest possible with the minimum of suffering. He concluded with a solemn warning, "I intend to do my duty. It is for you to do yours."

Ottawa, March 28.
The House of Commons by 105 votes to 31 endorsed the Government's decision against the reenactment of the Daylight Saving Bill. A confused position is inevitable as all the railways intend advancing their time one hour on March 30 and most cities and towns are also adopting daylight saving, while rural districts continue to use standard time.

The Grand National resulted as follows:—1. Poethlyn (11'4); 2. Ballyboggan (9'1); 3. Pollen (100'7). Twenty-two ran and eleven finished. Poethlyn won easily by eight lengths, with six between second and third.

A PROVISIONAL GERMAN NAVY.

Copenhagen, March 23.

A message from Essen says the miners strike has spread to eleven pits in the Ruhr, twelve in the Witten, and seven in the Schuman district. A meeting of strikers resolved demanding the formation of a revolutionary Workers' Guard, the establishment of relations with the Russian Soviet Government and the disarmament of police in Germany. Eleven were killed and 37 wounded in a fight between strikers and police at Witten.

Copenhagen, March 28.
A message from Weimar states that in the National Assembly Herr Noske denied that German troops attacked Russian Soviet troops as stated in M. Tchitcherine's message to Budapest. The German Government would undertake no offensive in Courland or Lithuania. Action safeguarding the eastern frontier was unfortunately still requisite, but the Government only wished to live in peace and good neighbourship with Russia.

STRIPPED OF TITLES.

London, March 20.

The "Gazette" announces that the King has directed that the following persons who adhered to His Majesty's enemies during the war be deprived of their titles, namely the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus (Duke of Brunswick) and Viscount Taaffe.

AMERICAN PRECAUTIONS.

Washington, March 27.

The Government has taken an important step to combat German designs for reconquering American markets by notifying the users of dyes, chemicals, fertilisers and other products which originated in Germany that importations from Germany will be subject to prosecution as an infringement of patents licensed under the Enemy Trading Act. It is opined that this action will block the German plans for dumping large accumulated stocks with the intention of underselling new American industries.

Washington, March 26.

The War Department has prepared an immediate call for fifty thousand volunteers for service in Europe to relieve members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France who desire to return.

The "New York Herald" referring to the summoning of the Allied Generals states that the American and British delegations do not favour the proposal to mobilise all Allied and friendly peoples from the Baltic to the Black Sea under Marshal Foch's command.

Berne, March 30.

The Ukrainians have agreed to negotiate with the Poles with regard to an armistice provided a certain line of demarcation is established to which the Allies have agreed.

London, March 23.

The Miners' Federation has issued a manifesto urging the men to continue working and vote for acceptance of the Government's terms. The situation in the South Wales coalfield has considerably improved. Over thirty thousand miners decided to return to work immediately.

Paris, March 29
The Chamber, despite the Government's opposition, has abolished the Luxury Tax.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.

Mrs.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

(Mildred Harris)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH NAVY'S LESSONS.

ADMIRAL BEATTY ON OUR EXPERIENCE.

London, March 29.

Admiral Beatty speaking at Liverpool on the Navy's services during the war tributed Liverpool's efforts in fitting out the famous Tenth Cruiser Squadron, which during the war maintained a rigorous blockade on Germany. He said "That blockade was one of the most important factors in bringing about the defeat of the enemy. Its maintenance demanded seamanship of a high order with vigilant and untiring devotion to duty. Stretched across a waste of waters from the West Hebrides to the Arctic icefields they kept their watch and ward in weather that had to be experienced to be understood. Every ship sighted had to be boarded and examined and they also had to contend with the enemy which appeared in many guises. Raiders masqueraded as peaceful merchantmen and blockade runners exercised every stratagem to avoid detection, while the ubiquitous submarine was a constant menace. In common with other great services," continued Admiral Beatty "the Navy had learnt many lessons during the four and a half years just past. We had made many mistakes and it is our business to-day to see that the lessons have been taken to heart and that we shall not again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis in history with the improvised methods of working from hand to mouth."

"We in the Navy know full well our own defects and it is our business to efface them and to avoid repetition of the mistakes from which we have suffered in the past. The work of reconstruction has to be taken in hand with full knowledge of our requirements learned by bitter experience in the past four and half years. It must be our endeavour to profit by that experience. The Navy was to-day what it had been for the past 200 years, the sure shield of Britain and the British Empire. That sure shield must be kept sure by clear thinking and concerted effort on scientific lines. In the necessary struggle for retrenchment such economies as will certainly be required must be applied with wisdom and proper understanding of the problems before us in the light of knowledge gained during the war. Only so should we avoid impairing the essential efficiency of the Navy. The Navy was a shield and not a rattling sabre. The Navy and Mercantile Marine had learned to know and respect each other as never before and it must be their care to foster and strengthen that feeling so that in future and for all time the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine together should provide a sure shield which would enable the Empire to continue and prosper."

BRITISH NAVY DISTRIBUTION

London, March 23.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the postwar distribution of the British Navy will be the Home Fleet and seven foreign squadrons stationed in the Atlantic, West Atlantic, China, Cape, South America, East Indies and the Mediterranean.

TRADE WITH AUSTRIA.

London, March 28.

The Press Bureau publishes a message from Paris that Mr. Lansing, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon, Baron Sonnino and Baron Makino meeting to-day decided to raise all restrictions on commerce with German-Austria immediately the necessary machinery is established to prevent re-export to Germany.

A VACANT BISHOPRIC

London, March 29.
The Bishop of Exeter has resigned, desiring greater leisure for writing and preaching.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY

The Excess Profits Duty was a veritable millstone round the neck of the business man, and unless this crushing handicap on efficient production was quickly and materially reduced and speedily abandoned altogether, it was useless to expect British trade to bound forward, or, indeed, to make any progress at all. That is what Lord Inchcape told the shareholders of the London Provincial Bank. There was nothing more urgent than that we should recover our money sense, and begin cutting our coat according to our cloth. If we did not we should find ourselves on the slippery side of a rake's progress, which, if persisted in, could only have one end. We must remember the formula that "You can't get rid of the day of reckoning." A moderate estimate of the annual revenue required in the immediate future to meet current expenditure and interest and sinking fund charges of the debt is £600,000,000 to £700,000,000. That is formidable enough, but Lord Inchcape, representing in this case the considered opinion of all qualified men, insists that Excess Profits should go. Without this duty, estimated to provide £300,000,000 of the current year's revenue, the Budget problem is dismayingly Borrowing is only giving new hostages to the day of reckoning. "If the country's credit is to be maintained we must live within our income and not on our capital. The wealth of the country can only be built up by spending less than its income."

INJURIOUS NIGHT WORK

Capt. M. Greenwood (Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine), speaking at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, said that the rates of labour wastage in factories employing women had been computed for a large number of factories. In very few factories were more than 70 per cent. of the entrants still at work at the end of three months, while in some the percentage fell as low as 65 to 70. This heavy wastage was much reduced by organisation of the Factory Welfare Department. Data collected showed that a system of continuous night work led to diminution of efficiency and probably deterioration of health. In several processes a reduction of hours was attended by not only a relative, but even an absolute increase of output.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 5 o'clock p.m., when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions.

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that each share converted be converted into one share of the sterling equivalent of the nominal silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of \$83.33 each with the sum of \$25.00 paid up thereon be converted into one share and two-fifths of one share of the nominal value of £5 each with the sterling equivalent of 77.33 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution. That 31,250 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board, to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution (than held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following
namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the following Article.

EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE FUNDS.

106 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Company which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 105 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that includes such funds or such portion as is proposed to be paid or set aside for the special purposes) in any way they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying or improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, or otherwise in the business of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion deem conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds in the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.

"107a. (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members for a specified amount as the meeting may think fit but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The call may be made under this Article for the purposes of the ordinary business of the Company and for the purposes of a special dividend or bonus. The call may be made at any general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(5). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 106 (c) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

107 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

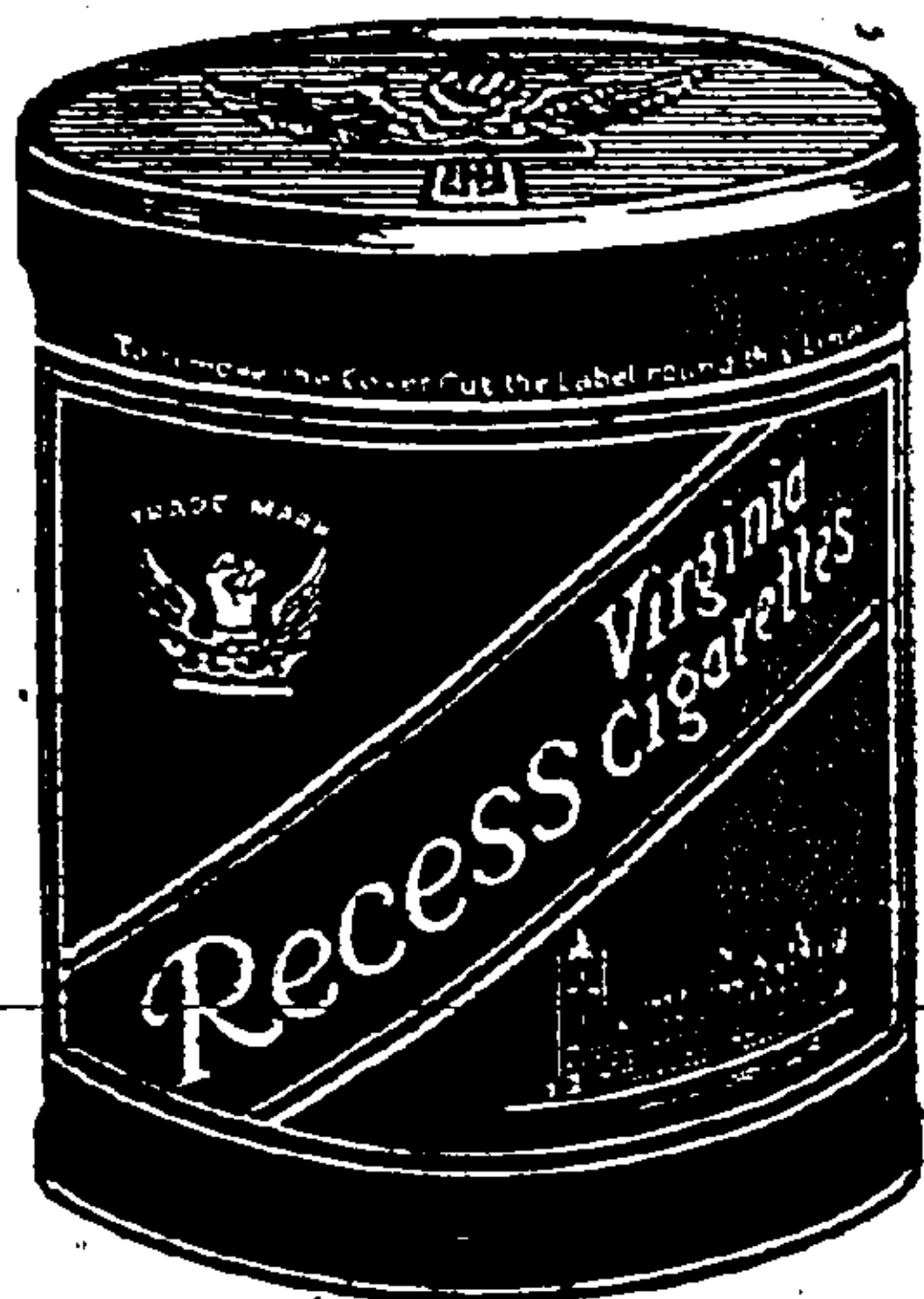
Dated the 28th day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE.

NOTICES.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



Large Size

Cigarette.

Manufactured

by



Packed in

Tight

Tin of 50

Cigarettes.

The Advertisement is owned by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 3d. 11h. 30m.—There is insufficient telegraphic information available this morning for the construction of a weather map. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines and decreased slightly to moderate elsewhere; the anticyclone has not developed.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 A.M. today, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st 43.1 inches against an average of 64.9 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Road	N.E. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, fog, mist or drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel	None.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo	None.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	None.

China Coast Meteorological Register, Apr. 3, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind
					Dir. Force.

Yokohama	54				
Kobe	54				
Osaka	54				
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